

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYMNEY

HEALTH BOARD OF RHYMNEY
RECEIVED

1 DEC 1959

A.

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1958.



RHYMNEY

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman (1958) . . . Councillor David Thomas, J.P.

Vice-Chairman (1959) . . . Councillor W. H. Barter.

Clerk and Accountant to the Council

R. K. Lacey Esq., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.

Members :

Upper Ward :

Councillor P. E. Jones
Councillor R. I. Doyle
Councillor Mrs. A. Harris
Councillor G. Rhys

Middle Ward :

Councillor Norman Gilbert
Councillor D. Thomas, J.P.
Councillor K. Wilkins

Lower Ward :

Councillor D. A. Moseley
Councillor W. H. Barter
Councillor T. E. Thomas

Abertysswg Ward :

Councillor Roger Williams
Councillor J. Brewer
Councillor W. Perry

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority
and Particulars of Duties (as requested in Circular 1/54 Wales).

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr M. J. DONELAN, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector etc. - Whole Time :

G. R. DAVIES, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Certified Public Health Inspector, and Certified Inspector of Meat
and other Foods, The Royal Society of Health.

Public Health Inspector ; Inspector of Meat and other Foods ;
Public Cleansing Officer ; Shop Acts Inspector ; Rodent Officer ;
Petroleum Officer.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Rhymney Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman and Members,

We beg to submit the Annual Report on the vital statistics and Sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1958. This has been prepared as indicated in Circular 22/58 (Wales), dated 9th December, 1958.

Statistics and Social Conditions in the Area.

The District is situated at the top of the Rhymney Valley, in the north west corner of Monmouthshire, a small portion of the upper end being in the southern extremity of the County of Breconshire. On the west it is separated from Glamorgan and the Urban District of Gellygaer by the River Rhymney; on the east by the Tysswg Brook and the Urban District of Tredegar; on the north by Breconshire, and on the south by the Urban District of Bedwellty. It covers an area of 2,648 acres. For all administrative purposes, the whole area is included in the County of Monmouthshire.

Coalmining is the chief industry, and many of the workmen are employed in the collieries situated outside the Urban area. McLaren Colliery, Abertwssg.—This is only used now for the lowering and raising of workmen.

There is a need for alternative light employment for men who have had to give up colliery work through industrial disease or injury.

Clothing Factory. It is female labour that is chiefly employed. Prior to 1948 there was no factory employment (except a little at Rhymney Brewery) available for females in the area.

Rhymney Engineering Works. This is situated in the Urban District of Gellygaer.

Population at Census, 1921	11,690
Population at Census, 1931	10,506
Population at Census, 1951	9,134

Estimated Resident Population supplied Yearly by the Registrar
General over the last 22 years.

1937	...	...	9,576	1948	.	...	9,058
1938	...	...	9,437	1949	..	...	9,137
1939	..	...	9,260	1950	..	...	9,070
1940	...	...	9,625	1951	..	...	9,049
1941	..	...	9,814	1952	..	...	9,006
1942	...	...	9,233	1953	.	...	8,980
1943	...	...	9,101	1954	..	...	8,920
1944	..	...	8,881	1955	.	...	8,856
1945	..	...	8,762	1956	...	...	8,790
1946	...	...	8,773	1957	...	...	8,790
1947	...	...	8,694	1958	...	...	8,810

The statistics for 1958 are based upon the estimated resident population of 8,810 as supplied by the Registra General.

Rateable Value (as at 31st March, 1958) ... £42,018

Penny Rate Product (Year Ended 31st
March, 1958) £153/14/9

Area of District in Acres 2,648

Live births (88 Males; 68 Females)	156
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.70
Stillbirths	7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	42.90
Total live and stillbirths	163
Infant deaths	8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	51.28
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	53.68
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate ...	Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (1st 4 weeks)	19.20
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	4.4%
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Nil

Deaths.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population	12.37	Total Male	Females
		109	64 45

Deaths under 1 year of age.

	Sex	Age	Cause of Death
(1)	Male	3 Hours	Prematurity
(2)	Female	6 Months	Bronco Pneumonia
(3)	Male	5 Months	Heart Disease
(4)	Male	3 Months	Spina Bifida
(5)	Male	1 Hour	Atelectasis
(6)	Female	5 Months	Pneumonia
(7)	Male	2 Weeks	Bronco Pneumonia
(8)	Female	2 Months	Pneumonia

(All the above were legitimate births).

Death Rate under 1 year of age per 1,000 live biths is 51.28.

Statistics for England and Wales, etc., 1958.

	Death Rate (all causes)	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 total Population	Total Deaths under 1 year (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)
England and Wales ...	11.7	16.4	22.5
Monmouthshire ...	11.73	17.04	25.81
Rhymney ...	12.37	17.7	51.28

The death rate at all ages is 0.67 more than for England and Wales, and 0.64 more than the County Rate. Death rate under 1 year of age is 28.78 more than the rate for England and Wales, and 25.47 more than the County Rate. The birth rate is 1.3 more than that for England and Wales, and 0.66 more than that for the County.

For the year 1957, the Death Rate (all ages) was 11.8; the Birth Rate 16.49, and the Infant Death Rate 41.4.

Number of women dying as a result of childbirth—Nil.

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths is Nil; for England and Wales 0.35, and for the County 0.35. It is very satisfactory to note that there were no deaths in respect of pregnancy; childbirth or abortion, and that births exceeded deaths by 47. Seven of the 156 births were illegitimate.

**Table of Births and Deaths for the past 21 years
and comparison with the Rates for England and Wales**

Year	GENERAL DEATH RATE		INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE		BIRTH RATE	
	Rhymney	England & Wales	Rhymney	England & Wales	Rhymney	England & Wales
1938	13.3	11.6	27.9	53.0	18.96	15.1
1939	14.02	12.1	27.02	50.0	15.3	15.0
1940	13.7	14.3	51.7	55.0	17.5	14.6
1941	12.9	12.9	43.2	59.0	15.18	14.2
1942	14.18	11.6	91.8	49.0	20.04	15.8
1943	11.09	12.1	80.16	49.0	21.53	16.5
1944	12.9	11.6	78.83	46.0	21.5	17.6
1945	11.9	11.4	76.9	46.0	16.3	16.1
1946	13.5	11.5	78.3	43.0	18.9	19.1
1947	11.3	12.0	44.2	41.0	20.8	20.5
1948	12.6	10.8	64.8	34.0	20.4	17.9
1949	14.3	11.7	50.0	32.0	17.5	16.7
1950	12.5	11.6	66.6	29.8	19.8	15.8
1951	14.6	12.5	73.5	29.6	15.02	15.5
1952	11.8	11.3	8.06	27.6	13.7	15.3
1953	11.58	11.4	27.7	26.8	16.03	15.5
1954	11.65	11.3	38.2	25.4	14.6	15.2
1955	12.76	11.7	50.0	24.9	13.5	15.0
1956	10.8	11.7	28.9	23.8	15.69	15.7
1957	11.8	11.5	41.4	23.0	16.49	16.1
1958	12.37	11.7	51.28	22.5	17.7	16.4

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 1

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 9

Deaths from Heart Diseases 42

Particulars of unusual or excessive mortality
during the year None

HOSPITALS. The National Health Service, Act 1946, lays on the Minister of Health the duty of providing hospital and specialist services.

The Minister discharges this duty principally through Regional Hospital Boards, acting as his agents. For the control and management (i.e. for the whole business of day to day administration) of groups of hospitals. Hospital Management Committees in turn act as agents of the Regional Board.

The Rhymney and Sirhowy Valleys Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the control and management of hospitals, chest clinics, etc., in the area.

Admission of Patients to Hospital.

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS. The Family doctor (1) arranges admission of the acute emergency direct with the hospital, and (2) refers the non-urgent case to be seen as an out-patient. If considered necessary, hospitals outside the group can also be used by arrangement, as in the NEW SERVICE, there are no territorial boundaries.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Arrangements for admission are made through the Local Authority Health Department as considered necessary.

MATERNITY. Cases are admitted by direct arrangements between the Ante-Natal Clinic Doctor and the County Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS. Reference by the family doctor of patients to the Chest Specialists in attendance at the Chest Clinics for opinion, investigation, or treatment, continues as in the past. Admissions to Sanatoria or Hospital are arranged through the Tuberculosis Division of the Welsh Regional Board on direct recommendation of the Chest Physician.

The Monmouthshire County Council Scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis is working very well. All contacts are X-rayed and cases followed-up by the Medical Officer of Health working in close conjunction with the Chest Physician.

SPECIALIST SERVICE ON THE HOME. The family doctor seeks a specialist for domicilliary service only if the patient is too ill to attend the hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICE. In this area, the Mon. County Council are statutorily responsible for the provision of an adequate service of ambulances and transport for all National Health purposes, including the transport of patients to and from hospital, and inter-hospital transfers.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT. For the purposes of the National Health Service Act, Convalescence can be divided into two classes. Firstly, there is convalescence which is a continuation and an integral part of hospital treatment, i.e., medical and nursing care is essential; this type of convalescence is the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee.

Secondly, there is convalescence where medical and nursing care is **not** required and where the patient only needs a rest holiday in suitable surroundings; the Hospital Management Committee is not empowered to provide this type of convalescence, but it is provided by the Local Health Authority (Mon. C.C. for this area) under Section 28 of the National Health Act.

SPA TREATMENT. This form of treatment will be provided on prescription by the patient's doctor, supplemented by specialist recommendation. The procedure requires the hospital matron to arrange for out-patient specialist examination on production by the patient of a medical certificate suggesting Spa treatment. Admission is then arranged (via the Hospital Management Committee) by the Regional Hospital Board to Spa Centres, which at the moment are outside the Welsh Region.

SUPPLIES OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN. Hospitals for infectious diseases hold stocks of diphtheria anti-toxin and are prepared to supply it to doctors on demand, for emergency use. As these hospitals are not readily accessible, small stocks are also held (for this area) at the Redwood Memorial Hospital.

SUPPLY OF VACCINES, SERA, ETC. Stocks of vaccine, lymph and diphtheria prophylactic are being held at laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service for issue free of charge to the Medical Officer of Health, or to practitioners taking part in Local Health Authorities' arrangements under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act.

Certain other materials of this kind, not readily obtainable at present from trade sources, will also be available through the Public Health Laboratory Service, e.g. measles serum, typhus vaccine, rabies vaccine, botulinum antitoxin, anti-anthrax serum and anti-snake venom.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION. The Central Administration Offices of the Hospital Management Committee are based at Caerphilly District Miners' Hospital, St. Martin's Road, Caerphilly.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY. The conditions remain the same as at the end of last year, the supply is ample and of good quality. The Rhymney Urban District Council is a contributory authority to the Rhymney Valley Water Board, with representation thereon. Forty-six houses at Princetown and Rhymney Bridge are supplied by the Tredegar Urban District Council.

Source A. Gathering ground at Blaen Rhymney; this empties into (1) Old Reservoir, 12,000,000 gallons, (2) New Reservoir, 44,000,000 gallons; the property of the Rhymney Valley Water Board.

Source B. From the Upper Neuadd Reservoir the property of the Taff Fechan Supply Board. Capacity, 350,000,000 gallons.

Springs (2 outlying farmhouses, and 11 isolated cottages). On the whole, these have been fairly successful throughout the year.

Reports on Water Samples, etc.

	Number satisfactory	Number un- satisfactory
1. (a) Bacteriological examination of raw water	6	36
(b) Bacteriological examination of treat- ed water	40	3
(c) Chemical Analyses	None	None
2. (a) Plumbo Solvent Action	None	
(b) Details of contamination by lead, precautions taken, and number and results of analyses	No Plumbo solvency	
3. (a) Number of houses supplied from public water mains:		
(i) Direct to houses		2706
(ii) By means of stand-pipes		20
(b) Approximate population supplied from public water mains:		
(i) Direct to houses		8718
(ii) By means of stand-pipes		70
4. Action in respect of any form of contamination	Increased Chlorination Adequate chlorination is maintained at all times.	

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. With the exception of minor improvement and clearing of blockages, the sewers have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The Rhymney Urban District Council is a contributory authority to the Rhymney Valley Sewerage Board, with representatives thereon.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. With the exception of outlying houses and isolated farmhouses, the whole district is served by the water carriage system. A scheme was prepared during 1939 for the laying of a sewer at Princetown and Rhymney Bridge (50 houses) and for the conversion of the privies and pail closets to water-closets, but owing to the outbreak of war, an enquiry arranged by the Ministry had to be abandoned.

PUBLIC LAVATORIES, ETC. There is one centrally situated convenience for the use of persons of both sexes, and another two are to be erected during 1959.

The continual damage carried out at the public lavatories is regrettable, and it appears that it will take some time before certain members of the public are educated to respect their own properties. Offenders caught should be severely punished.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE AND STREET CLEANSING. This service is carried out by direct labour and under the supervision of the Public Health Department. The District Council are also responsible for the cleansing of Classified Roads, and for the cleansing of surface water gullies on these roads. Disposal of refuse takes place upon open tips, and during the year collections were made three times a week. With the introduction of a five day working week on 6th April, 1959, the collection will be twice weekly. Receptacles used for refuse storage, are in many instances very unsatisfactory. The work of collection is made more difficult as a result of horses and sheep tipping over the receptacles. The advisability of pounding these animals has been discussed for many years. It is hoped that a satisfactory answer to this problem will be found in the near future.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, SHOPS AND OFFICES. Sanitary conveniences have been provided in all cases where necessary. Attention is also given to Section 10 (1) (b) (Temperature).

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 — Rats and Mice.

The method used, and which have proved to be most successful, are those advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The whole sewerage system of the district was treated twice during the year. Treatments were also carried out at dwelling-houses, business premises, refuse tips and river banks, etc.

The work is carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector who is helped by a Rodent Operator, and for sewer treatments three temporary men are engaged every six months.

Housing.

Towards the end of 1957 (owing to increase in loan charges) it was decided to postpone the housing programme, and therefore no houses were erected during 1958. It is intended during 1959 to proceed with the erection of 72 three bedroom houses and 14 bungalows for aged persons on the Ty Coch Housing Site. It is hoped that at least 53 of these new houses will be available to re-house families living in houses scheduled for demolition. About 270 houses have been provisionally scheduled for this purpose.

There are many sub-standard dwellings in the area that could have many years of useful life if improvement work was carried out on them, but there is very little hope of OWNERS taking advantage of "Improvement Grants" to do this work for their tenants. Applications for grants have been made in respect of owner-occupied houses only.

Conditions attached to the receiving of a GRANT are briefly as follows :—

1. After improvement, the house must have a useful life of at least 15 years, and should also conform to the following twelve points :— (a) General repair; (b) Light and Ventilation; (c) Water supply; (d) Hot water supply; (e) W.C. accommodation; (f) Bathroom; (g) sink, and waste water disposal; (h) Drainage; (i) Artificial light; (j) Heating facilities; (k) Storage, preparation and cooking of food; (l) Fuel storage.

2. The property after improvement must either be occupied by the applicant or a member of the family, or be let at a rental fixed by the Local Authority. GRANTS are not given for the repair of houses, but are made to modernise a sub-standard house, i.e. "A house without modern amenities".

One bungalow (owner-occupier) was erected during 1958.

Post War New Housing.

1947	...	50 Aluminium Bungalows tenanted.
1948	...	52 Steel Houses tenanted.
1949	...	30 Traditional Type Houses tenanted.
1950	...	45 Traditional Type Houses tenanted.
1951	...	5 Traditional Type Houses tenanted.
1952	...	Nil.
1953	...	30 Traditional Type Houses tenanted.
1954	...	10 Traditional Type Houses tenanted.
1954	...	66 Wates Type Houses tenanted.
1955	...	58 Wates Type Houses tenanted.
1955	...	2 Traditional Type Houses tenanted.
1956	...	Nil.
1957	...	74 Wates Type Houses tenanted.
1958	...	Nil.

Total (Post War) new dwellings erected and occupied is 423.

Before the outbreak of war (1939) the Council owned 90 houses. Total number of houses owned by the Council at end of 1957 is 512. (Cemetery House and 110 High Street, not included).

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. Two Council houses were found to be infested, and the whole premises were treated.

The methods adopted are :

- (1) Use of Disinfestators and spraying with insecticide.
- (2) Removal of skirting boards, etc., and using blow-lamp. The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

Insecticides are also given (free) to tenants.

The undermentioned insecticides and fumigants are used :

Zaldecide, Cimex, Cooper's Bed Bug Spray, Killercide etc.

Twenty-eight houses infested with either ants, crickets, beetles or wood beetles were also treated.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

(32 Intimation Notices for Repairs were served and Statutory Notices in respect of 14 houses).

Nuisances Detected or Repairs Required

	Total
1. Defective and Choked W.C. Drains	6
2. Provide or Rebuild W.C. or Privy Accommodation	0
3. To open and repair slop drains	4
4. To drain, flush, cleanse or repair urinals	2
5. To provide or repair cisterns in W.C.s	2
6. To pave and repair back-yard or forecourt	1
7. Throwing of house refuse, etc. Circular letters distributed.	
8. To cleanse cesspools	0
9. To cleanse dwelling-houses and bedding	3
10. To provide and repair rainwater troughing and downspouts	9
11. To repair drain vent or soil pipes	1
12. To limewash pig or chicken cot (or remove)	0
13. To prevent overcrowding	0
14. To prevent pollution of streams, rivers, or ponds ...	1
15. To repair defective house roofs causing dampness ...	19
16. To provide sinks in houses	0
17. To provide or repair coal buildings	3
18. To cleanse water courses	0
19. To repair W.C. walls, roofs, doors and floors	4
20. To provide new W.C. pans	1
21. To provide new ovens	0
22. To repair privies or provide new pails	0
23. To provide or repair pantries	2
24. To repair fireplaces	3
25. To repair or take down dangerous chimney stacks and rebuild	5
26. To plaster walls	2
27. To rebuild boundary or retaining walls	3
28. To repair house floors	4
29. To repair broken ceilings	3
30. To provide slop drains	0
31. Defective conditions of main walls	12
32. Defective conditions of house doors or windows ...	15
33. Other nuisances	4

One bungalow was erected during the year by private enterprise.

Rent Act 1957

Number of Applications for Certificates of Repair	14
Number of Disrepair Certificates issued	6
Number of Undertakings received from Owners	8
Number of Undertakings accepted by Council	8
Number of Disrepair Certificates cancelled	0

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957

Number of Demolition Orders served during 1958	0
Number of Closing Orders served during 1958	1
Prosecutions instituted during the year	0

Inspection and Supervision of Foods.

MILK.

There are 15 retail distributors of milk in the area, and they receive their supplies of pasteurised, T.T. pasteurised and sterilised milk in sealed bottles for delivery to consumers. Empty bottles are returned to the wholesale suppliers' factories for washing and sterilization, etc. This method does away with the operation of bottle washing, storing, filling and sealing in numerous small buildings, where satisfactory hygiene would be difficult to attain, and in some cases, impossible. During the year 72 samples were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, and all were satisfactory.

MEAT CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR. 65 lbs. Beef; 12 lbs. Ham.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS KILLED by farmers, cottagers, etc., during the year: Pigs 2. Tuberculosis or any other disease was not detected.

Since the Ministry's control of slaughtering came to an end in July 1954, the meat consumed in this area is mostly received from Brynmawr Slaughterhouse. There is no licensed Slaughterhouse in the district.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924. These Regulations have been carried out in a satisfactory manner on the whole.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947, AND SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. There are seventeen retailers in the area, and six of these are retail-producers. One of them is also a wholesaler.

46 samples were submitted for examination during the year, and 38 were graded 1; 5 were graded 2; 2 were graded 3; and 1 was graded 4.

FISH FRYING AND CHIP POTATO SHOPS, ETC. Visits were made and attention given to all appliances used in connection with this trade, respecting cleanliness, etc.

BAKEHOUSES. Limewashing and general cleanliness receives attention.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED. 67 tins fruit; 36 tins meat; 18 tins vegetables; 6 tins soup; 4 tins fish; 4 tins milk; 1 tin syrup.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

(a) Total number of outbreaks	Nil
(b) Number of cases	Nil
(c) Number of deaths	Nil
(d) Organisms or other agents responsible, with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Nil
(e) Foods involved, with number of outbreaks associated with each food	Nil

Bye-laws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

These came into operation on 26th April, 1954.

The Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations 1953.

To control Food Poisoning the Council have given the Medical Officer of Health power authorising immediate issuing of NOTICES in an emergency, to prevent sufferers or "carriers" of infectious diseases working in food trades.

Number and Type of Food Premises in Area.

Butchers 9; Cafes and Confectioners 5; Grocers 30; Greengrocers and Fishmongers 3; Greengrocers 3; Confectioners, Table waters etc 8; Bakehouses 4; Parlour Type Shops 14; Fried Fish and Chips 6; Canteens 7; Ice-cream 17 (including Shops listed above).

Number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

(a) Manufacture and/or sale of ice-cream	17
(b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	12
(c) Dairies (Bottled milk only)	7
(d) Efforts are made to visit all premises at least once each month.	

There are no clean food guilds in the area.

(f) Condemned food is disposed of by burial at refuse disposal tips.	
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Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56.

These regulations are being carried out in a satisfactory manner on the whole. Notices under the regulations have been served as found necessary. All butcher shops, cafes and fish-mongers have refrigerators. The importance of personal cleanliness, and the cleanliness of the premises and utensils has been impressed upon food-handlers, and posters and literature on the matter have been issued.

There were no prosecutions during the year.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

1958—278 Cases (Pulmonary Tuberculosis 13; Other Tuberculosis 2; Scarlet Fever 4; Whooping Cough 6; Measles 251; Para-typhoid 1; Poliomyelitis 1).

1957—84 Cases (Pulmonary Tuberculosis 10; Other Tuberculosis 1; Scarlet Fever 23; Whooping Cough 22; Measles 25; Influenzal Pneumonia 1; Sonne Dysentery 1; Meningococcal Meningitis 1).

1956—132 Cases (Pulmonary Tuberculosis 13; Other Tuberculosis 2; Measles 94; Whooping Cough 21; Food Poisoning 1; Sonne Dysentery 1).

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD

Upper Ward	105 Cases
Middle Ward	67 Cases
Lower Ward	88 Cases
Abertwsswg Ward	18 Cases

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	4	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	1	1	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	Nil	Nil	4
Meningococcal Meningitis	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	Nil	Nil	Nil
Opthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	Nil
Dysentery (Sonne)	Nil	1	Nil
Whooping Cough	6	Nil	Nil
Measles	251	Nil	1
Food Poisoning	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other diseases notifiabl locally (specify diseases)	Nil	Nil	Nil

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. The absence of Puerperal Pyrexia speaks very highly for the Monmouthshire County Council domiciliary Midwifery Services and for the hospital services provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Scarlet Fever was of the mildest type, and no new cases were admitted to hospital.

The number of measles cases notified with no hospital admission and only one death strikes one forcibly, it does prove the efficiency of modern theraputic drugs.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases						
Notified	Treated At In Hos- Home pital		Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system 0; death rate per 1,000 living, Nil; deaths from other forms of Tubercular Diseases 0; death rate per 1,000 living, 0; death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, Nil. Last year the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was Nil; from other Tubercular Diseases Nil; and from all forms of Tuberculosis, Nil.

New cases of Mortality during 1958.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases and of the deaths :—

	NEW CASES—15				DEATHS—0			
Age Periods	Respiratory 13		Non-Respiratory 2		Respiratory Nil		Non-Respiratory Nil	
	5 M	8 F	0 M	2 F	0 M	0 F	0 M	0 F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	8	—	2	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis, nor from the non-pulmonary type.

Patients from the district are admitted to the following Institutions :

1. Glan Ely Hospital, near Cardiff.
2. North Wales Sanatorium, Denbigh.
3. Cefn Mabley Hospital, near Cardiff.
4. Mardy Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil.
5. Gellygaer Hospital.
6. South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth.
7. Energlyn Hospital, Caerphilly.
8. Annexe, Chepstow.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

Section 172. This Section which enforces the compulsory removal of a patient suffering from Tuberculosis and in an infections state to a hospital when there is no proper accommodation at the house, was not made use of.

Tuberculosis 15 new cases (13 pulmonary and 2 other forms) were notified during the year 1958.

As stated earlier in this report, the family doctor sends patients to Chest Specialists in attendance at the Chest Clinics, for opinion, investigation or treatment. When considered necessary, the Chest Physician also recommends admission to Sanatoria or Hospital.

The Mass Radiography Service visited Rhymney and was available to the general population during 1950 and 1952.

Diphtheria. Publicity concerning immunisation is carried out by the Monmouthshire County Council.

Polimyelitis. The scheme in this area for the vaccination of school children against poliomyelitis is administered by the Monmouthshire County Council.

Pneumonia. There were 4 deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargia. No case notified, and no deaths.

Influenza. No deaths.

Bronchitis. 15 deaths.

In conclusion, we again wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the interest shown and support given in Public Health, etc., matters, and to express our appreciation to the Council Staff for their co-operation throughout the year.

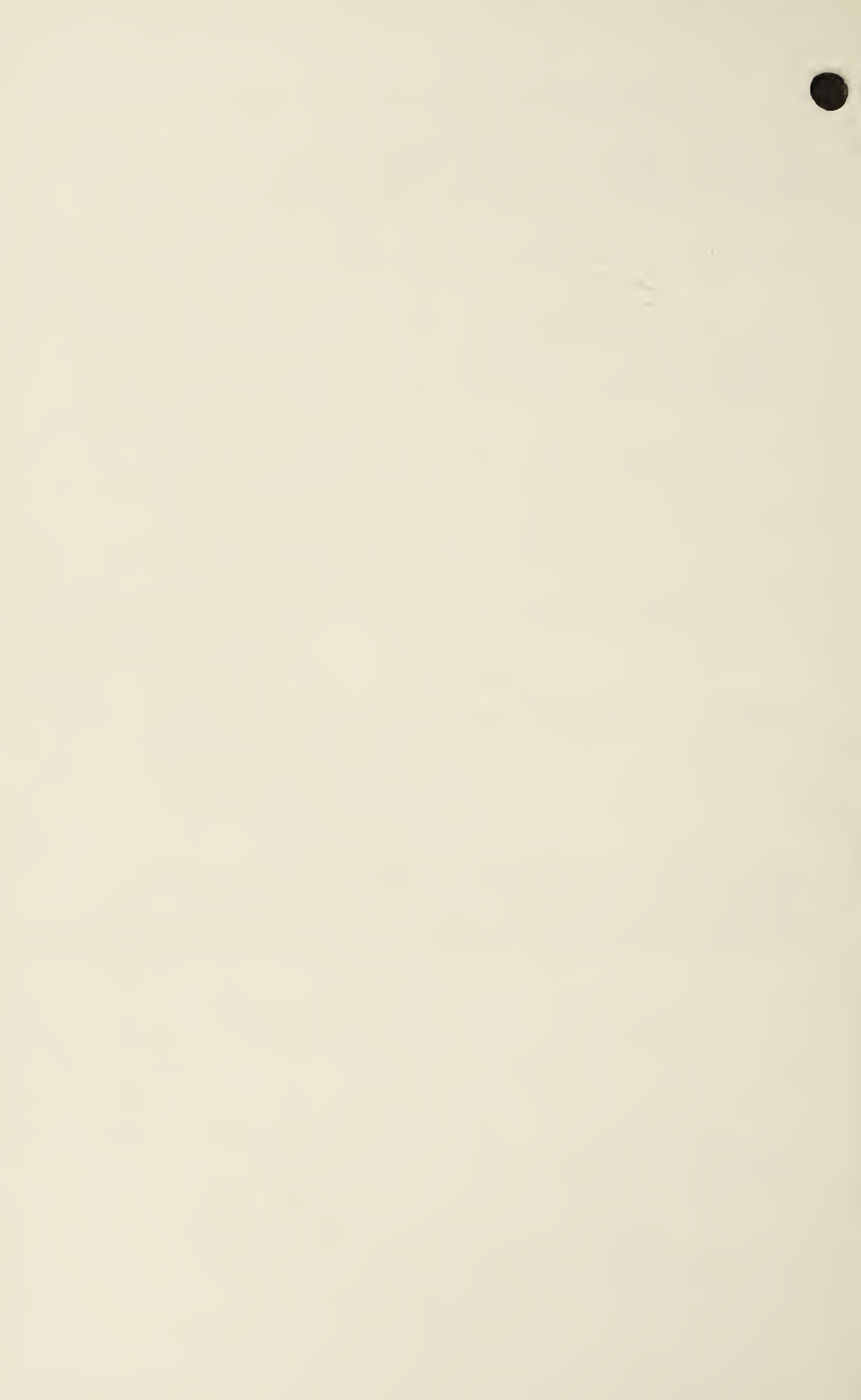
We remain, Mr. Chairman and Members,

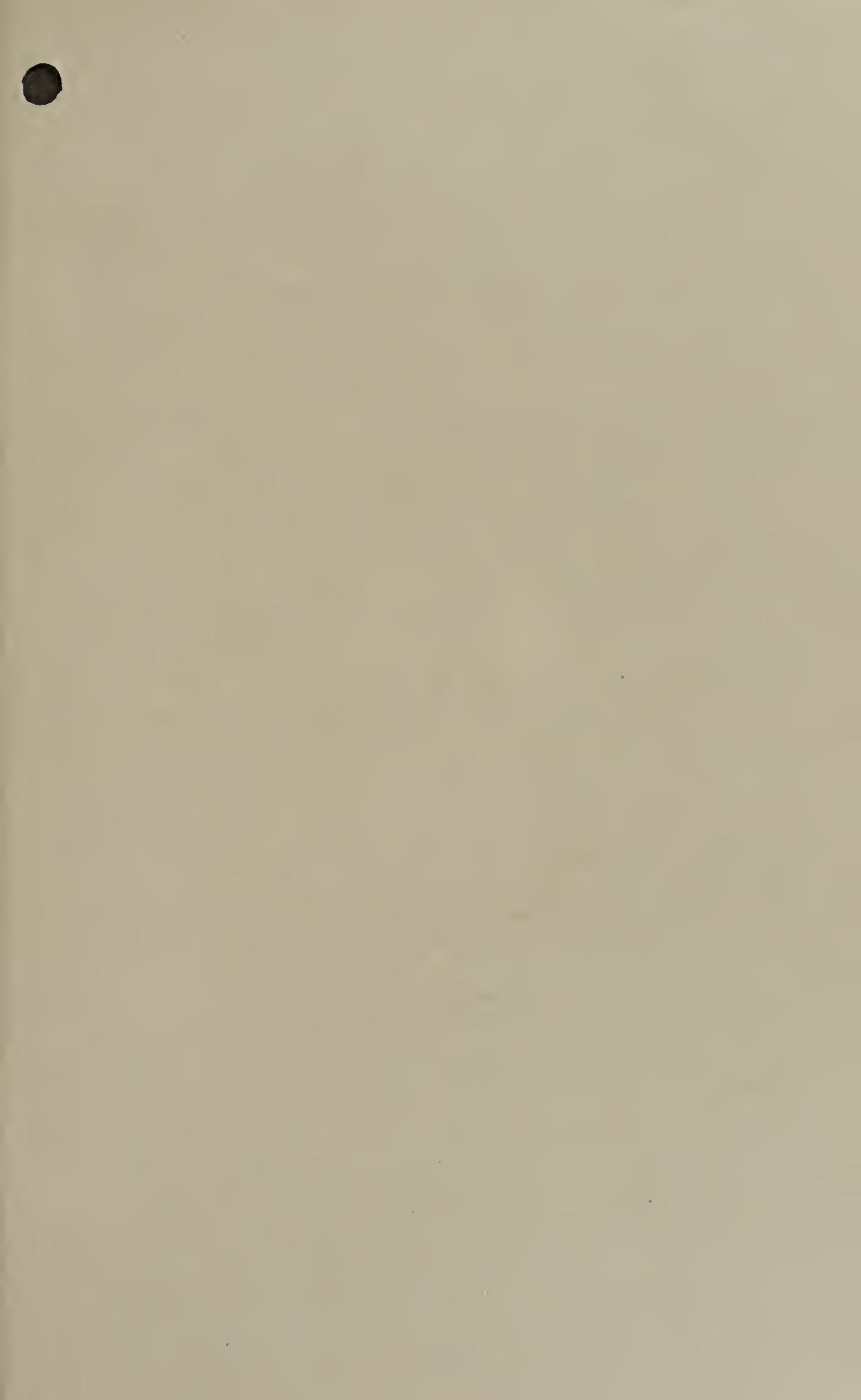
Yours faithfully,

M. J. DONELAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. DAVIES,
Public Health Inspector.







Prole & Son, Ebbw Vale.